

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIRLO'S GARDEN Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTES.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE. Broadway.—WIVES OF
FAR—YOUNG WIDOW—RIGHT ROPE FEARS.NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—COLLEEN BAWN—
YOUNG WIDOW—KING AND FREEDOMER—LO ZINGARA.BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—AURORA FLOYD—DUMB
BOY OF MANCHESTER—SCHOOLMASTER—FELON'S DEEDS.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—GEN.
TOM TROTTER AND WIFE—COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.
AT 11 O'CLOCK. JACK'S BUREAU. Attention and Evening.FRANK'S MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—CHRISTIAN SONGS—BELLEROSSE DANCE—AC—CLUB
BOAT RACE.WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. 54 Broadway.—ETROPIAN
SONGS—DANCES—AC—SILVER TRUMPET.

IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—THE STEREOPTICON.

THE NEW IDEAS. 48 Broadway.—SONGS—BELLEROSSE
DANCES—AC—SILVER TRUMPET.AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET,
FANTASIES, BELLEROSSE, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—
CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—ETROPIAN
SONGS—DANCES, BELLEROSSE, &c.

New York, Friday, June 26, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Despatches from Harrisburg to half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon stated that the enemy was advancing slowly, but that the best order prevailed in the city. The excitement of the previous days had considerably abated. During the entire of Wednesday night and all day yesterday, long trains of wagons, laden with goods and furniture, were entering the city for protection. Farmers were driving in their horses and cattle, and negroes in large numbers were also flocking in. At six o'clock reports reached there that the enemy had halted, but were foraging all over the country and destroying the crops. At ten o'clock last night the people of Carlisle, the nearest point to the rebel advance, within which they were only four miles distant at five o'clock, did not anticipate any attack before morning at least. General Ewell's headquarters were then at Shippensburg. Despatches from Frederick say that General Rhodes' division, ten thousand strong, left Hagerstown on Tuesday for Chambersburg. General Johnson's division, twelve thousand strong, with thirteen pieces of artillery, crossed at Shepherdstown on Sunday. One half of this force was at Boonsboro on Monday, and left on Tuesday for the North. The other half went to Williamsport. The aqueduct at Williamsport has been blown up by the rebels, and the bridges over Black creek, Sleepy creek, Sir John's run, Green Spring run and South Branch have been destroyed. One span of North Branch bridge has also been destroyed. It is generally believed that the greater part of General Lee's army crossed over into Maryland since Friday, at Antietam, Shepherdstown and Williamsport.

With regard to the other movements of Lee's army, we are told that he and General Longstreet were at Winchester on Friday last, with one hundred thousand men. An immense number of wagons were with them, and proceeded north through Hagerstown, Martinsburg and Boonsboro, as if with the intention of carrying off provender and supplies.

Over ten thousand men are now at work on the Pittsburgh fortifications. They are distributed as follows:—Heron's Hill, two thousand nine hundred; Squirrel Hill, one thousand three hundred; Negley's Hill, two thousand one hundred, and Mount Washington, three thousand six hundred.

There is nothing stated of the movements of Gen. Hooker's army to-day.

The latest news from Vicksburg, up to yesterday, by way of Cincinnati, is, in effect, most hopeful. General Grant's position as against General Johnston is regarded as strong as that of General Pemberton against General Grant. The indications all are that the rebel army in Vicksburg must shortly surrender. The fire upon the city is very heavy and destructive, while the rebel reply to our fire is not heavy. General Johnston is believed to be mainly employed in preparations to defend the interior of Mississippi after the fall of Vicksburg.

The expedition recently sent into East Tennessee reports officially to General Burnside, through Colonel Saunders, commanding, that his troops struck the railroad at Lenoir, destroyed the road up to Knoxville, and made a demonstration against that city, so as to have the troops drawn from above, destroyed the railroad track and started for Strawberry Plains, burnt the State creek bridge, three hundred and twelve feet long, and the Strawberry Plain bridge, one thousand six hundred feet long; also the Mossy creek bridge, three hundred and twenty-five feet long.

They also captured three pieces of artillery, some two hundred boxes of artillery ammunition, over five hundred prisoners and one thousand stand of arms, and destroyed a large amount of salt, sugar, flour, meal, saltpetre and one saltpetre work and other stores. He found the rebel force in East Tennessee larger than he had supposed. We give a map to-day showing the route of this expedition.

The disastrous raids of the rebel privateers amongst our fishing vessels have stirred up the Navy Department to action. Several cruisers have been despatched in search of the Tacony, which is believed to be the attacking vessel off Nantucket at present, and four more will leave this port to-day. Whether the fastest steamers Baltic and Atlantic shall form part of the squadron of defence to our coasts, depends upon the consent of the government to accede to the proposals of the company to which they belong. During last week no less than twenty-seven vessels—steamers and sailing vessels—have been sent out in search of the Tacony from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Hampton Roads. If she escapes it will be something wonderful.

Salvos of artillery were fired at the Tuller, Paris, on the 11th instant, to celebrate the fall of Puebla.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at four o'clock yesterday. The attendance of members was rather small, and the business transacted was mostly of a routine nature. A

communication was received from the City Inspector similar to the one transmitted to the Aldermen. Mr. Brice offered a resolution to rescind and annul the grant given to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to lay their tracks in Broadway. The grant having been given to defeat the Broadway Railroad project in the Albany Legislature, and in consequence of the Governor having vetoed that measure, the Councilmen were of opinion it should now be annulled, and voted unanimously for the adoption of the resolution. The President appointed Messrs. Hayes, Gross, Brady, Haviland, Murray, Russell and Fitzgerald as a special committee to confer with a similar committee from the Board of Aldermen to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July. The Board adjourned until Monday evening next at four o'clock.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held yesterday, the President, Simeon Draper, Esq., in the chair. The usual weekly statement was read, and showed the following:—Total number of patients remaining in the Bellevue Hospital on the 15th inst., 658; admitted during the week, 127; births, 8; discharged, 133; deaths, 10; remaining on the 22d inst., 659. Up to date of the statement there were 6,200 persons in the various institutions under control of the Commissioners.

The Committee on National Affairs met yesterday, Alderman Farley presiding. Hon. F. A. Conkling addressed the committee at length in relation to the protection of the harbor, urging immediate action in the matter. Major George E. Baldwin also spoke, remarking that Governor Seymour would give all the assistance in his power to the city authorities for the protection of the harbor. The committee, through Alderman Farley, signified their intention to take immediate action in putting the harbor in a proper state of defence.

The schooner G. S. Adams, Captain Chase, which arrived at this port yesterday morning from Greytown, Nicaragua, has on board \$20,000 in gold, belonging to the passengers, which was taken from the mining district of Chontales, Nicaragua.

The State of Rhode Island offers one hundred dollars bounty for six months volunteers, and three hundred dollars bounty for three years men. The Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative nominates Colonel C. R. Jenison, commonly known as Jayhawk, for President, and Wendell Phillips for Vice President in 1864.

The members of the Missouri State Convention, now in session at Jefferson City, are classified as follows:—

Conservatives.....28
Moderates.....35
Radicals.....18
The radicals and conservatives are emancipationists—the former being in favor of abolishing slavery at once, and the latter lean towards the plan of President Lincoln, which is to break up the institution gradually.

The area of the new State of West Virginia is twenty-three thousand square miles, which is greater than that of New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, or any of the Eastern States except Maine. A vote was taken in the House of Representatives of Connecticut on the 24th inst. on the resolution condemning the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham, and resulted in their defeat by 126 yeas to 93 nays.

In consequence of the news of the destruction of fishing smacks by the rebel pirate Tacony, the price of mackerel and codfish has advanced twenty-five per cent.

The annual Convention of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity is now in session at the Astor House. A large number of delegates from most of the Northern States are in attendance. The Convention will remain in session two days.

The stock market opened strong yesterday morning, fell off heavily during the day, but rallied again in the afternoon, recovering a portion of the decline. Gold was better, rising to 144½, but closing at 144½. Exchange was 158 1/8. Money was easy—call loans at 7 per cent.

Cotton was up to 44c. for middlings yesterday, with sales of 3,350 bales reported. Heavier transactions occurred in breadstuffs, which were quoted higher. Provisions were in fair demand, pork and lard closing with an upward tendency. Whiskey was more active and advancing. Sugar, molasses, tea, wool, hides and leather were in fair request. The speculative demand for refined petroleum was unusually active, at decidedly better prices. Hay and tallow were selling freely. Freight rates were moderately active.

The Rebel Army of Virginia—Our Latest News and Views of Its Movements.

We have some additional facts, and a superabundant supply of rumors and conjectures, regarding the movements and designs of the rebel army of Virginia. In other words, a bushel of chaff has accumulated upon our hands since yesterday morning, and we desire to ascertain, as far as possible, how much wheat there is in it.

First we have the report that on Friday last Generals Lee and Longstreet were at Winchester with one hundred thousand men. Now we remember that last August, when Gen. Pope, with his small army, was retreating before the overwhelming columns of Lee, the whole of the forces under Lee's command were estimated by United States army officers to be hardly less in the aggregate than three hundred thousand men. We know, too, that this enormous army dwindled down at Antietam to less than seventy-five thousand. Accordingly, we doubt whether the present army of Lee, which is guessed to be from a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five thousand strong, can in reality muster more than fifty or sixty—say sixty—thousand men. This is the army that General Hooker has to deal with. We cannot believe that with anything near a hundred thousand men Lee would have stolen away from the Rappahannock over the Blue Ridge chain of mountains. On the contrary, turning sharply upon the flank of General Hooker, which he had the opportunity to do, Lee would have compelled him to fight somewhere on the direct road between Culpepper and Washington, to secure his communications with the capital, and to secure the capital itself.

Lee, in a word, knows that his army is inferior to our opposing army in every sense, or he would not have gone one hundred and fifty miles out of his way to find General Hooker.

Next we are told from Frederick, Md., that it is "generally believed" that the greater part of Lee's army "has crossed over the Potomac since Friday, at Antietam, Shepherdstown and Williamsport." We, however, demand more satisfactory evidence than the general belief. Grant that General Rhodes' division of ten thousand men left Hagerstown on Tuesday for Chambersburg, and that General Johnston's rebel division, twelve thousand strong, crossed over at Shepherdstown on Sunday, these movements may be explained as mere diversions to deceive General Hooker, and as supports to those immense trains of army wagons seen passing northward through Hagerstown. Those wagons were sent out to gather up provisions, shoes, clothing, &c., for Lee's main army in the Shenandoah valley. Virginia having been eaten out, he is simply making the best use of his time for foraging upon Maryland and Pennsylvania while maneuvering to draw out and divide the army of General Hooker.

We have no idea that General Lee meditates an advance upon either Harrisburg or Baltimore. In the one case the trip would not pay

expenses, as the broad, rocky Susquehanna river is in his way; and, in the other case, his army in getting into Baltimore would get into a trap from which Lee would never extricate it, with General Hooker's army and our militia auxiliaries behind him, and with no means of retreat at his command over the broad, navigable Lower Potomac. Between Governor Curtin and the Governor of Maryland, with the eight or ten thousand of our New York State militia sent forward, one would think there would be no difficulty now in advancing to the Maryland border a body of fifty thousand men. This force would protect the border from further foraging incursions, or compel General Lee to bring up his reserves; and in this event the Army of the Potomac would be able to repeat the battle of Antietam under greater advantages than were possessed by General McClellan, including our present possession of the commanding heights of Harper's Ferry and the river front below, where Lee last year entered Maryland.

Last September, after driving Pope's shattered columns behind the defenses of Arlington Heights, Lee deliberately took up his line of march and entered Maryland forty miles above Washington. His march by this short route could not be resisted; for McClellan, from the remains of his own army of the Richmond peninsula, and from the fragments of Pope's army, and from our new levies of volunteers, hurried forward, had first to build up and organize a new army before he could move from the capital. Now General Hooker commands the Potomac between the capital and Harper's Ferry, and has an army of veteran soldiers as situated on his interior lines that with even ordinary vigilance and activity he can meet and defeat any offensive movement of the enemy in any direction.

A very few days will determine the issue to Lee of this aggressive campaign. If informed from Richmond of the fall of Vicksburg in advance of a battle with General Hooker, there will be an immediate necessity for the movement of at least one-half of this rebel army of Virginia to the protection of the flank of Alabama and Georgia against the formidable liberal army of General Grant. Meantime, if the report be true that D. H. Hill's corps has been left behind to take care of Richmond and the communications between it and Gordonsville, we may begin to doubt whether this Northern campaign of Lee amounts to anything more than a scare, an indispensable movement for supplies, and a grand foraging expedition into the loyal border States.

THE COMPTROLLER'S ANNUAL REPORT.—We have received a copy of the proof sheets of the annual report of the Comptroller for the year closing with December 31, 1862. This report shows the source of the revenues of the city, the amount raised by tax and the amount disbursed by the several departments of our city and county governments. The Comptroller acts wisely in calling attention to the leak in our revenues from the ferries. The proper authorities should take this in hand at once, and see that the ferry companies keep their wharves in repair, in accordance with the contract, and not throw that expense upon the city, as it appears has been done in several instances.

There is another chance for improvement in the rent of our markets. Our present markets, in the hands of private parties, would be made to return an income of over two hundred per cent more than they do now. Why cannot the city realize a more respectable and remunerative rental from this source than it does at present?

The report also shows a satisfactory condition of the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt. The total amount of the funded and temporary indebtedness of the city, on December 31, 1862, was \$27,491,642, an increase of upwards of five and a half millions in the last five years.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY BEHIND VICKSBURG.—An impression prevails that Johnston's army will attack Grant behind Vicksburg. It will attempt nothing of the sort. Grant now has an army of over a hundred thousand men. Johnston's army does not amount to more than half that number, if indeed he now has over twenty-five thousand men. Besides this, Grant has used the spade with such effect that the fortifications in his rear are scarcely less impregnable than the rebel works in his front. Instead of committing the folly of incurring certain defeat by attacking Grant, the rebel Johnston, who is undoubtedly an able general, will use his army as a corps of observation until Vicksburg falls, and then march to defend Mobile. At last accounts Grant was about to open upon Vicksburg with red hot shot. If so, its capitulation cannot be long delayed.

PAY DUE TO DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—The most shameful neglect is evinced by the authorities at Washington in paying to the relatives of deceased officers and soldiers the claims due the latter at the time of their death. Even in cases where they are acknowledged by the Department, the payment is postponed indefinitely, to the serious detriment of the parties concerned. This is a wrong for the existence of which there can be no excuse, and we sincerely hope that it may be at once remedied. We have had cited to us cases where for more than a year the claims have been authenticated, and as yet no payment has been made. It must strike all that justice and promptitude in these matters is a paramount duty on the part of the government.

STRATEGY FOR PRESENT USE.—Our object in this campaign should be not so much to take the cities of the rebels as to defeat, destroy and capture their armies. The rebel General Lee has drawn his forces from all points in Virginia and North Carolina, and even from South Carolina, knowing that if he can defeat Hooker's army he can send troops back to those points after he has marched into Washington. To outgeneral Lee the administration may either collect our veteran forces from various Southern points to reinforce Hooker, and enable him to outnumber and whip Lee's army, or it may gather thirty or forty thousand veterans, and take Richmond and the rebels while Lee is contemplating the fortifications about Washington. The latter of these courses is probably the quicker and the better adapted to the military capacity of the administration. Hooker cannot be compelled to fight unless he wishes. He can maneuver about Washington for weeks, amusing Lee and exercising himself. The crisis now demands strategic ability, and the most brilliant stroke of strategy possible for us is to capture Richmond and defend Washington at the same time that we are placing Lee's army in a position where retreat is impossible and defeat inevitable.

The Censorship—Its Absurdity, According to an Administration Organ.

When the military censorship of the press was instituted we saw its absurdity and predicted its failure. The Republican, the most radical of radical journals, and special organ of the administration at Washington, now comes to the same conclusion. It pronounces the system all wrong. It shows that the carelessness exhibited by those who control the military telegraph has recently "cost us at least one whole cavalry regiment, the enemy taking advantage of information it received from our papers," which information passed the censor, and was of course considered by the press all right. The Republican charges that "the authorities have manifested much looseness in furnishing the newspapers of the country with detailed statements tending to injure General Hooker's operations directly, by the fact that such information is exactly what the enemy desires and would sacrifice men and money to obtain."

This is exactly what the censorship amounts to, and what we verily believe it was intended to effect—to give favored journalists, who were ready to do any dirty work for members of the administration, a monopoly of contraband news, with an utter disregard of the consequences to the army or the country. For example: a telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg passed over the military telegraph, on Monday, to Washington, under the charge of the military censor. Among other things it stated how many regiments arrived there from New York on that day, and what orders the troops were expecting. This all the evening papers in the country published, and the Washington Chronicle, the particular organ of Mr. Stanton, contained it next morning—"the very last journal," says the Republican, "in which it should appear." Mr. Stanton threatens to demolish a Philadelphia paper for publishing similar information. What is he going to do about the Washington Chronicle, edited and owned by Colonel Forney, Clerk of the Senate, and *filius Achates* of the Secretary of War? It has been decided by Mr. Chase that a newspaper correspondent should not hold any office under the Treasury Department. Would it not be an equally good rule to establish that no federal official, in any branch of the government, legislative, judicial or executive, should own, edit or write for a newspaper? Again: the Republican justly complains that the Washington morning papers of Tuesday "informed the enemy exactly where General Couch is located, how far he had advanced into Maryland and what he contemplated doing, and precisely where General Knipe's command is; the whereabouts of General Kelly, and what he is doing; the situation of General Tyler at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, and all about General Schenck's movements in Baltimore. All these commanders are co-operating with General Hooker against the common enemy."

Now this information came by telegraph, "over military wires (for all the wires in the country are in possession of the government), and was not stopped by the military censor in Washington." Now, as we showed yesterday, the most trivial matters have been suppressed in despatches sent to us, while the military censors have permitted the most dangerous information to go forth in other journals. The Tribune and Times have again and again published contraband news, with the connivance of the authorities, while we were in possession of the same news and scrupulously withheld it, lest injury should be done to the cause. It is worthy of remark that the Secretary of War has never yet punished any radical journal for giving information to the enemy, while he has suppressed many newspapers and imprisoned their editors merely because they differed in opinion with Stanton & Co., or published adverse criticisms upon the management of the war.

The remedy proposed by the Republican is that the government should issue war bulletins, and that any and every paper should be suppressed that published anything else relating to the army than what was thus furnished by the War Department. What reliable news this would be! What a beautiful uniformity it would present! Now we don't believe in permitting the War Department to manufacture news for the people, and still less do we believe in the right, the policy or necessity of the War Department suppressing any journal for any cause whatever. The true course is to abolish the censorship and throw upon every journalist the responsibility for what he publishes. If he gives information that will aid the enemy, let him be prosecuted according to law, and let twelve of his neighbors, placed in a jury box, decide on their oath whether he is guilty or not guilty. Let the laws be rigidly enforced against all alike; but let there be no despotism, arbitrarily favoring one and oppressing another.

PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE REBEL INVASION.—New York has now sent seventeen regiments to the relief of Pennsylvania. Without the aid of New York and New Jersey the Keystone State would have been almost helpless. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania seem to have lost all spirit, and either retreat rapidly at the approach of the rebels or exhibit a strange apathy and indifference. Even the troops from New York and New Jersey are not received with any cordiality or enthusiasm. On the contrary, the people of Harrisburg set to work as soon as they had recovered from their fright to see how much money they could make out of the gallant men who had left their distant homes to defend Pennsylvania. This is a bad record, and needs amendment.

When Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion last year Governor Curtin collected about fifty thousand militia to defend the borders. Where is this force now? Why is it not under arms? So large and populous a State as that over which Governor Curtin presides ought to be able to raise enough men to beat back the rebels and aid the Army of the Potomac in cutting Lee's main force to pieces. Joined with the troops of New York and New Jersey, Governor Curtin should put a force of at least one hundred thousand men at the disposal of Generals Couch and Franklin. With such an army, whose numbers would make up for its lack of discipline, in front of Lee, and with Hooker's veteran army in his rear, the rebel general would find himself caught like a rat in a trap. It may be too late to accomplish this now; but it is not too late for Governor Curtin to order out or impress the militia, place the New York and New Jersey regiments at their head, and clear his State of rebels. Governor Seymour and Governor Curtin should not hesitate to act with equal vigor, energy and decision in Pennsylvania.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF A DEPUTATION OF OHIO DEMOCRATS.—The committee of the Ohio Democratic Convention, Mr. Pendleton at the head, have arrived here, and are at the Metropolitan. They have visited the President, who has asked them to make a written statement in respect to their errand, which they will do. A reply to it, Albany fashion, will of course be made in due time. Aside from the morale of a deputation of this sort, the political advantages will be with the President.

DELEGATIONS FROM LEADING CITIES STILL ARRIVE HERE, ASKING THE RECALL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN.

It is now said that General Milroy is to be courted, not for having obeyed orders in evacuating Winchester some days previously to the attack upon that place.

CAPTAIN WASHINGTON NOT KILLED.—Regular infantry at Haines' Bluff, was not killed, as reported, but was severely wounded.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.—It is not true, as stated, that the Adams Express Company refused to-day to receive any valuables for transmission North.

PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.—Of the five hundred and thirteen rebel prisoners to be sent South for exchange, fifty-one are severely wounded. Most of them were captured within the past week.

REQUIRE OF HORSES.—It is stated that Colonel Baker has secured a great number of United States horses that have been brought here by attaches of the army, who have come to the city since the prospect of a battle in front.

REPORTS REGARDING THE CROPS.—The Agricultural Department has reports of the crops for the present month, which are discouraging. A comparison is being made between these reports and the meteorological ones made to the Smithsonian Institution, for the purpose of elucidating something of practical value to agriculture.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.—It is a noteworthy fact, that in the mass of the postal currency presented for redemption at the Treasury Department examined, but a very insignificant amount of counterfeit notes has as yet been discovered. It is probable, however, that when the returns from the western part of the country are examined a larger percentage of counterfeits may be found, as it is supposed that larger quantities of the bogus currency have been circulated in that section. As has heretofore been stated, some of this currency has been printed or issued for some time, and when the volume of it is sufficiently reduced the new fractional currency will be substituted for it.

PUNISHMENT OF IMMORAL ARMY OFFICERS.—So shameful has been the course of many of the army officers temporarily in this city, in showing themselves in public with and visiting at their residences the low portion of our female population, that stringent orders are about to be issued, visiting with summary and exemplary punishment any officers who may hereafter thus disgrace themselves and their profession.

LAND OFFICE DECISION.—It has been decided at the Land Office that a person who avails himself of the right of homestead in the public lands, and subsequently sells, abandons or otherwise parts with his claim or right, he has no further privilege under the law to acquire more lands. Practically it is already found that persons who settle on the public lands do not await the tedious process of maturing their claims under the Homestead act, but declare it as pre-emptors.

THE AMALGAMATION OF RACES.—The view of Postmaster General Blair upon the amalgamation of races, as expressed in his late speech at Concord, N. H., are sustained by facts, as known at the Census Office. The increase of blacks in the slave States is at the rate of two per cent a year, while at many localities in the North the deaths are greater than the births. The population of blacks at such points is kept up by accretions from the South. It follows that by the destruction of slavery, and the populating of the South by a European or Northern immigration, the black race will become mixed, and in process of years degenerate into the sickly character of molar, and finally die out.

The Difficulty at the Clerendon Hotel.—AT CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. John H. McCann, City Judge. JUNE 25.—The writ of certiorari in this case was returned before City Judge McCann at Chambers to-day. Mr. Pryce, through his counsel, wished to withdraw the charge. Mr. Dodge, counsel for Mr. Henry Wood, pressed against the withdrawal, stating that it was the wish of his client to have the matter thoroughly investigated, and that Mr. Wood believed it was a conspiracy against him, and felt very much aggrieved at the statements which had appeared in all the papers except the Herald.

The case stands adjourned until eleven o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The National Finances.—PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1863.

The general subscription agents report the sale to-day of \$1,492,650 five-twenty-fives by the various agencies in the local States. Bonds are being delivered to June 3. The uncertainty which still environs the rebel movements in Pennsylvania and Maryland has the effect of lessening the volume of sales, but the number of local subscriptions is peculiarly gratifying.

General Meagher and the Officers of the Irish Brigade.

DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE LAST EVENING. General Thomas Francis Meagher entertained the staff and line officers of the Irish Brigade at a dinner at the Astor House last evening. The company numbered about thirty, and sat down to table at eight o'clock. The entertainment was a strictly private one, being a social reunion of the brave and gallant officers who so often risked their lives in defense of the flag of their adopted country, which was borne aloft through so many hard fought fields at the service of the Irish Brigade—General Meagher's late command. After the edibles had been disposed of many short speeches were made of a social character, which served to draw still closer the bond of sympathy and brotherhood so closely united them. Meagher and all the officers of his brigade. The entertainment was not up to the personal superintendence of Mr. Wood, the major-domo of the Astor House, and added another to the many similar triumphs he has lately achieved in this line.

Board of Aldermen.—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the annual report of the Comptroller was received respecting the financial condition of the city, by which it appears that the total receipts were \$15,762,277. The disbursements (including items not enumerated) were \$16,828,917.

Bidderman Boile resigned his position at the last meeting of the Board, and Alderman Farley called up the communication from Mr. Boile, which had been laid on the table, offering another resolution permitting Mr. Boile to take part in all the transactions of the Board, without the right to vote, and also that he be allowed to sit upon all committees as an honorary member.

This resolution was adopted. Mr. Boile was then conducted to the Board and expressed his thanks in very concise and appropriate terms for the honor that his former associates had done him. He also stated that he would be always happy to render any service to the Board in his new position, and would be grateful for the assistance that it would be in its power to extend to him.

The City Inspector sent in a communication, saying that he had accepted the position awarded him with a firm intention to perform his duties with fidelity and vigor. Considering the cleaning of the streets and the removal of garbage as imperatively necessary, he would first attend to that portion of his duty, and if it was needed, he would strain a leg point, upon the principle that the end justifies the means, and see that the city was thoroughly cleaned.

The veto of the Mayor on the resolution giving a grant of land to the German Hospital was called up and passed unanimously notwithstanding the Mayor's objection. Another resolution from the Mayor, relative to the donation of \$5,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, was also called up and the amount granted despite the veto of the Mayor.

The veto of the Mayor against granting the privilege to Vanderbilts of extending the pier at the Battery was again called up, but a sufficient number of votes not being recorded the matter was again laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at one P. M.

The Desperate Affair Near Belfast, Me.—Belfast, June 25, 1863.

Grant and Knowles, the desperadoes who shot McCreary, Chief of the Police of this city, on Sunday, while attempting to arrest them for horse-stealing, were discovered in the woods yesterday by three of the posse sent in search of them. The desperadoes resisted, and a desperate and bloody affray took place.

New York Yacht Club.

No day could have been more propitious for the opening of the week's amusements about to be enjoyed by the yacht-club members than yesterday. The breeze was gentle, the bay was smooth, and about half past five the yacht-club members assembled at the lower bay.

The object of this meeting is to give the yachtmen an opportunity to show their skill and proficiency in fleet sailing, and to test the speed of rival yachts in impromptu regatta, which are not burdened by official rules and regulations.

The cruising grounds will comprise the broad ocean, up the Haritan bay or towards the Narrows—the yachts returning at night and anchoring in the Horseshoe. An excellent time is expected, and the weather bids fair to be all that could be desired.

Yesterday the preliminaries were being arranged, and by to-day it is expected the sport will begin in earnest. As yet all of the yachts which are said to be going down have not reached the rendezvous. It is probable that a trial of speed will take place between the Gipsy and Favorita, the former being a topsail schooner and the latter a fore and aft schooner. This little affair is the result of the interest manifested in their performances during the fourteenth annual regatta, held a few days since. A handicap race, prizes not yet made known, is on the proposed programme.

This affair promises to be the inauguration of a growing interest, or rather a reviving of the interest which the public have taken in relation to the movements of the Yacht Club.

Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.—ATLANTIC AQUATIC DISPLAY.

The sixth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club came off yesterday, and was the finest aquatic display ever made by the club. The weather was excellent, and the course set down by the committee—around buoy No. 9 in the lower bay and back—afforded the boats every chance to test their best points. The steamboat Rip Van Winkle was chartered by the club for the accommodation of the members and their friends, and accompanied the fleet all over the course. The steamer left Pak ton ferry at twelve o'clock, freighted with about a thousand ladies and gentlemen, and arrived at the starting ground, Gowanus bay, in good time to see the yacht race take its departure. Sanger's band was in attendance and discoursed some excellent music during the trip. The members of the Regatta committee—Messrs. Hillyer, Ostrander, Sawyer, Underhill and W. H. Pease—were on board, and are deserving of much praise for successful manner in which they have planned and executed the regatta.

At half-past twelve o'clock the boats of the first class (jib and mainsail) were ordered to their buoy of the club line, and sailed from the starting point. The fleet comprised the second class, took up their positions at the long wharf, near the entrance of the basin. Everything being in readiness, the signal was given, and at ten minutes to one o'clock the yachts started on the race in the following order:—

Yacht	Crew	Time
Katie Id.	J. J. White	15
Katie Id.	G. Atkins	16
Dolphin	E. Sherrill	16
Middleton	R. Waller	17
Reckless	John Jones	18
Arctura	J. M. Dugan	20
Arctura	J. M. Dugan	25 feet 2 inches
L. F. Newman	J. Dimon	28 feet
Laura	W. H. Pease	28 feet 6 inches
Commodore	S. Snoddy	27 feet 10 inches
Favorita	John McLean	28 feet 1 inch
Norwalk	L. F. Newman	28 feet 8 inches